UNITED
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Security Council

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S/21091
18 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND SPANISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CUBA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Government of the United States of America has reiterated its decision to install in American territory, and with official budgeting from that country, a television station devoted exclusively to transmit to Cuba in Spanish.

According to the logic of the project and to revelations of its promoters, the plan is based on the compulsive occupation of one or more television channels in Cuban territory, by means of their technological and financial superiority; it is clearly an attempt to mutilate the national sovereignty of my country and prevent it from administering its radio-electric spectrum, a right which constitutes a fundamental proviso of the Convention of the International Telecommunications Union of which the United States and Cuba, together with 130 other States, are signatories. This is, furthermore a precedent threatening the whole of the Third World.

The interfering and destabilizing purposes of the North-American Government are not only legally groundless, but openly defy the international community implying, as they do, a brutal violation of international legislation on telecommunications.

In this attempt, the United States tries further to trample on the principles contained in the United Nations Charter inherent to sovereignty, self-determination and non-interference, as well as to ignore UNESCO's conventions and agreements relative to the use of satellites for television services.

In trying to impose a TV signal which could be received in Cuban homes without the need to use special antennae or instruments, the United States contradicts the letter and spirit of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966.

The pretexts used by the North-American Government are as childish as they are cynical based, as they are, on a purported concern for the quantity and quality of TV transmissions viewed by our people.

Cuba, Mr. President, is not obliged to please the Government of the United States nor to offer explanations on the contents of its television programs. Nevertheless, in order to facilitate the international community's understanding, I am pleased to stress that my country's television is characterized precisely by its openness, that programs from 26 countries, on the average, appear on its screens of which furthermore, the majority are made in USA.

Also worth mentioning is the paradox expressed in the fact that the Government of the United States which, according to its own laws, can barely influence the programming of TV emissions consumed by its citizens, should take it upon itself to determine the contents of TV programs in another State.

That same Government, through the economic blockade imposed on Cuba, not only impedes the normal exchange of transmissions and programs, but has attempted to ruin our television services by preventing us to buy in that country, and even in international markets, technical equipment necessary for its functioning.

The Government of Cuba, through your good self, calls the attention of the international community on the aggressive nature of the North-American project and alerts it on the fact that its implementation would entail a violation of Cuban national sovereignty, thus compelling our country to fight against its completion through all available means, without excluding any.

It is necessary to make it clear that the Government of Cuba will not remain impassible in the face of unilateral actions of that nature by the United States Government, which are not related to the promotion of mutual understanding or cultural exchange, but to the continuation of its policy of hostility and aggression against our country. The Government of the Republic of Cuba will not allow the Government of the United States to violate our nation sovereignty with impunity.

We have that firm resolve and have taken steps which enable us to respond to this new aggression in a consequent manner. This would lead not only to a greater deterioration of relations between Cuba and the United States, but would unleash a crisis of unforseeable consequences, increasing tensions in the area and threatening international peace and security. Cuba would be acting in that case, with the legitimacy which assists an aggressed party.

Our Government reiterates its readiness to negotiate with the United States the normalization of the situation concerning mutual medium-wave interference, reciprocity of radio transmissions between the two countries on that frequency band, including the exchange of radio and television programs of all kinds. We would also be ready to submit any complaints arising from this aspect of our differences to international arbitration.

Mr. President, my country urges you to use your good offices in order that the provisions of the United Nations Charter and current international legislation be respected; it holds the United States Government responsible for any consequences that may stem from the continuation of its adventuristic, irresponsible and aggressive policy in an area as sensitive as that of international telecommunications.

On renewing to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration, I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Isidoro MALMIERCA
Minister of External Relations
of the Republic of Cuba

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S/21092
18 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 0700 hours on 1 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and six dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 563220, 2,100 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

2. At 1600 hours on 1 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader and three dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 618166, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

3. At 1645 hours on 1 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and six dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

4. At 0915 hours on 1 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, a roller and eight dump trucks was observed raising the height of the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 318572, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

5. At 1430 hours on 1 January 1990, 12 Iranians were observed building a shelter of blocks at co-ordinates 339957 on the east bank of the Doveirij river to the west of the Rakkas area, 3,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

6. At 1630 hours on 1 January 1990, an Iranian excavator proceeded to strengthen and to raise the height of the embankment located alongside the earth road connecting hill 173 with the village of Imamzadeh Sayyid Hasan at co-ordinates 1561, 4,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

7. At 1530 hours on 1 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build an observation post at co-ordinates 001740, 900 metres from our III Army Corps units.

8. At 1015 hours on 2 January 1990, six Iranians proceeded to dig two firing positions to the left of the combined post at co-ordinates 7427, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

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9. At 0940 and again at 1610 hours on 2 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

10. At 0930 hours on 2 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, a roller and four dump trucks was observed raising the height of the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 318574, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

11. Between 1000 and 1100 hours on 3 January 1990, four Iranians proceeded to dig two observation posts at co-ordinates 742278, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

12. At 0710 hours on 3 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 706145, 2,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

13. At 0930 hours on 3 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, a roller and four dump trucks was observed raising the height of the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 319575, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

14. At 1015 hours on 4 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to construct four positions at co-ordinates 755256 to the left of the combined posts, 100 metres from our II Army Corps units.

15. At 1200 hours on 4 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a new position to the right of their position at co-ordinates 617384, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

16. At 1030 hours on 4 January 1990, a trailer carrying four cork pontoons was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear, coming to a halt at co-ordinates 600621 and there unloading its cargo, 3,750 metres from our VI Army Corps units. At 1100 hours it returned to the Iranian rear.

17. At 0900 hours on 5 January 1990, an Iranian dump truck was observed transporting earth for the construction of a road at co-ordinates 866200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. At 1615 hours on 5 January 1990, two Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 548220, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

19. At 1630 hours on 6 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a steel shelter at co-ordinates 575514 on the Iranian embankment opposite the Fakkah area, 3,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

20. At 1100 hours on 6 January 1990, six Iranians were observed fortifying the Iranian machine-gun position located on the southern spit in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,000 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

21. At 1000 hours on 6 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to install a machine-gun at co-ordinates 671103, between 1,500 and 1,800 metres from our II Army Corps units.

22. At 0800 hours on 6 January 1990, four Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 541281, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

23. At 1625 hours on 6 January 1990, six Iranians were observed fishing from the loading dock near the ship on the eastern edge of the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 543233, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

24. At 0920 hours on 7 January 1990, 13 Iranians were observed erecting an 11-metre-high metal tower behind the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 932113, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

25. At 1130 hours on 7 January 1990, the Iranians brought in a boat carrying six persons from the forward observation post at co-ordinates 593613. It moved in the direction of no man's land and came to a halt at co-ordinates 596610, 1,900 metres from our VI Army Corps units. At 1140 hours, the boat returned its occupants to their point of departure after they had observed our units through field glasses.

26. At 0700 hours on 7 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and two dump trucks was observed strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 661159, 1,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

27. At 1630 hours on 7 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and three dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

28. At 1450 hours on 7 January 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed building an earth embankment to the north-west of Darurah at co-ordinates 879804, 3,000 metres from our I Army Corps units. It halted work at 1635 hours, having completed an embankment some 15 metres long and 1 metre high.

29. At 0800 hours on 8 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a monitoring post on the crescent-shaped hill to the south-west of Yusuf Hayy at co-ordinates 848819, 800 metres from our I Army Corps units.

30. At 0700 hours on 8 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and two dump trucks was observed strengthening the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 661159, 1,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

31. At 1615 hours on 8 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 545243, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

32. At 1000 hours on 9 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build an observation post on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 945772, 300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

33. At 0750 hours on 9 January 1990, the Iranians proceeded to make an opening between 150 and 200 metres wide in the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 928305, 2,800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

34. At 0830 hours on 9 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 563207, 1,200 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

35. At 0935 hours on 9 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a dump truck and a Land Cruiser vehicle was observed building an earth road at co-ordinates 545243, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

36. At 0910 hours on 10 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller, four dump trucks and a Land Cruiser vehicle was observed building an earth road at co-ordinates 563217, 2,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

37. At 0700 hours on 10 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller and five dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 682152, 1,300 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

38. At 0700 hours on 10 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader and four dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 609167, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. Water levels have been as follows:

39. 1 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

40. 2 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

41. 3 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-150 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

42. 4 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-155 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

43. 5 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-72 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-155 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

44. 6 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-155 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

45. 7 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

46. 8 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

47. 9 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

48. 10 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-165 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made by an official Iraqi spokesman on 17 January 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement made by an official Iraqi spokesman

1. An official Iraqi spokesman has announced the release and repatriation of 20 sick and wounded Iranian prisoners under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This measure is a confirmation of Iraq's humanitarian approach and of its commitment to international law and religious precepts.

2. The Iraqi official spokesman stated that the number of prisoners recently released by the Iranian side represented only a very small fraction of the sick and wounded, to say nothing of the total number of more than 100,000.

3. The Iranian decision to release a very small number of sick and wounded prisoners is no more than a propaganda exercise aimed at reducing international pressure on the Iranian régime in view of its disgraceful attitude towards the prisoner-of-war issue. That attitude is in violation of international humanitarian law and of the third Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 1949, which requires that all prisoners should be released and repatriated without delay on cessation of active hostilities. Active hostilities ceased on 20 August 1988.

4. On this occasion, Iraq wishes to emphasize once again the initiative of President Saddam Hussein, calling for the release and repatriation of all sick and wounded prisoners without exception, for the release and repatriation of those who have spent a long period of time in captivity, namely those captured during 1980, 1981 and 1982, and for the registration of all prisoners still unregistered. All of those proposals are in the framework of the chief, global proposal for the release and repatriation of all prisoners of war so as to bring an end to their suffering and to the concern of their families.

5. Iraq calls upon ICRC and upon the international community to meet their responsibilities and to bring pressure to bear on the Iranian régime to accept the optimum solution, which is the full exchange of all prisoners of war, in implementation of the third Geneva Convention of 1949.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Jadullah Azuz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation.

I request that you circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Sunni MUNTASSER
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation addressed to the Secretary-General

The United States President has taken an arbitrary decision to reimpose economic sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, alleging that it is encouraging what he calls terrorism that endangers the security of the United States.

The spuriousness of these repeated United States allegations against Libya no longer requires proof or demonstration. Evidence has established the absolute falsity of those allegations, and this decision by the United States President represents a new expression of the United States policy of hegemony, which has transcended all this and become one of the principal constants of United States foreign policy.

The international community, which has unanimously condemned these practices, bears the responsibility today for taking practical deterrent measures to halt this abusive monopolization of international law and ethical principles, particularly since the United States decision comes at a time when the United States Administration is claiming the espousal of a policy of concord, dialogue and the rejection of confrontation and tension in international relations.

If the international community refrains from putting an end to these practices, that will provide an impetus for the United States Administration to persist in this aggressive behaviour against small States. These measures are incompatible with the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter, which prescribes the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the promotion of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all. They also conflict with article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights. In addition to all that, the United States measures are incompatible with the General Assembly resolutions calling upon the developed countries to refrain from exercising political coercion by applying economic measures with the aim of bringing about changes in the economic and social systems of other countries and also their domestic and foreign policy.

In alerting your attention and that of the international community to the gravity of these deliberate coercive measures against the Libyan Arab people, which is a flagrant violation of all international covenants and custom, we hope that you will take such measures as you are able by virtue of the powers vested in you.

(Signed) Jadullah Azuz TALHI
Secretary of the People's
Committee of the People's Bureau for
Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation

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22 January 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 January 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made by the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Singapore, His Excellency Mr. Wong Kan Seng, on a United Nations interim administration for Cambodia.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. CHAN Heng Chee

ANNEX

Summary of statement dated 22 January 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore on a United Nations interim administration for Cambodia

Singapore welcomes the proposal to set up a UN Interim Administration to govern Cambodia and to prepare for free elections. Singapore has always believed that only the UN has the authority, impartiality and expertise to end the bloodshed and to create conditions that will allow the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

2 The meeting of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council in Paris that was concluded on 16 January 1990 was a very significant development. It reflected the growing international consensus that only the full involvement of the UN can break the current impasse on Cambodia. Vietnam and Hun Sen have finally conceded that no solution is possible without the UN. Hopefully they will agree with the Five Permanent Members that free and fair elections must be conducted under direct UN Administration and in a neutral political environment in which no party would be advantaged.

3 Many have contributed to this emerging new consensus. ASEAN's role is widely recognised. The Foreign Minister of Australia deserves credit for seizing the opportunity to develop the concept of a UN Administration that was first mooted by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk* in March 1981 and further elaborated by US Congressman Stephen Solarz. The US initiative in convening the meeting of the Five Permanent Members in Paris was timely. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia is now engaged in consultations to see how ASEAN can help move the process further forward.

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* In an interview published in Asiaweek of 6 March 1981.

4 While the concept of a UN Interim Administration has received growing acceptance, many crucial details have to be worked out. The basic political role of a UN Interim Administration is to ensure a level playing field on which all Cambodians can compete in free elections in an atmosphere of peace and trust. The UN Interim Administration will have to be scrupulously fair both in the governing of the country in the interim period and, more importantly, in ensuring that elections are fair. For the UN to play such a role effectively, several issues must be addressed, for example:-

(i) The establishment of a sufficiently large Administration with adequate numbers of civilian UN officials to keep the country running and ensure that it is efficiently and fairly administered in the interim period;

(ii) The creation of a strong and adequately armed peace-keeping component to verify the withdrawal of all foreign forces, maintain law and order and to ensure that the electoral process is conducted without intimidation by any armed groups;

(iii) An adequate interim period to allow calm and normalcy to return to Cambodia and also allow all parties to prepare themselves adequately for elections. This could take more than a few months;

(iv) An effective institutional apparatus to ensure that the elections are conducted freely and fairly; and

(v) The selection of an UN Administrator of stature, accountable to the UN Security Council and respected by all Cambodians.

Other issues are less important. For instance, the status of the UN seat will be clarified once agreement is reached on the creation of a UN Interim Administration.

5 The UN Security Council has a key role to play. As in the case of Namibia, a UN Security Council resolution will have to authorise the setting up of such a UN Interim Administration.. The Five Permanent Members should continue their discussions to stimulate thinking on the actual modalities and mechanisms of a UN Interim Administration.

6 The difficulties should not be underestimated. However, this is the most promising approach to take. The details can be negotiated. All parties should negotiate seriously the creation of a UN Interim Administration on the basis that it should give the Cambodian people the right and the opportunity to freely exercise their right of self-determination. At an appropriate time, the Paris Conference on Cambodia could be reconvened to serve as the negotiating forum.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli attacks against Lebanese territory, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. At 2.30 a.m. on 19 January 1990, four Israeli war-planes carried out raids on the villages of Mlita, Ainbossoir and Loueize, in the district of Al-Toffah, in southern Lebanon, firing a number of heavy missiles.

2. Beginning at 11.40 a.m. on the same day, Israeli war-planes carried out further raids on Achrafie and Myeh-o-Myeh, situated east of Sidon. In eight successive attacks, on average one every five minutes, each carried out by a formation of four aircraft, continuing intermittently until 1.20 p.m., they fired about 45 air-to-ground missiles. As a result, 20 people were killed or wounded and a number of dwellings and installations were destroyed and property laid to waste, apart from the fear which the raids instilled in the inhabitants of these areas, which are densely populated.

The Lebanese Government, in protesting vigorously at this new act of aggression, which violated Lebanese sovereignty and the integrity of its airspace and territory and caused loss of life and the destruction of property, constituting a violation of international law and customs and recklessly endangering the lives and security of Lebanese citizens, reserves the right to call upon the Security Council to convene a meeting, if required by developments, with a view to considering the dangerous situation arising from these repeated Israeli attacks.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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22 January 1990
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LETTER DATED 22 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1300 hours local time on 17 January 1990, Tehran radio announced in Persian that Mr. Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, had that morning taken part in a meeting of what the broadcast referred to as the Iraqi opposition, held at Tehran University to commemorate the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hojjat-ul-Islam Sayyid Mahdi al-Hakim. The broadcast quoted Mr. Velayati as saying:

> "The anniversary of the martyrdom of this heroic freedom fighter, which is rightly known as Iraqi Opposition Day, must serve as the beginning of a struggle and battle to break the international silence concerning violations of your people's human and Islamic rights."

According to the broadcast, he continued as follows:

> "The world is today aware of your concerns and sufferings and of the catastrophe which has befallen you, for there is no one that has not heard of the ruined villages, the frightful prisons, torture and massacres and of the events at Halabjah. You, therefore, bear living witness to the oppression which your people has undergone; so long as you remain defiant, rest assured that there will be people prepared to assist you and that you will inevitably recover your rights."

The broadcast went on to state that Mr. Velayati "praised the endeavours of the Muslim Iraqi people and expressed his hopes for the success of the freedom fighters and the opposition in their struggle to fulfil their noble objectives under the banner of cohesive unity and Islamic brotherhood".

On this occasion, I should like to remind you of the many occasions on which we have noted that the declared wishes of Iranian officials - including the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs himself - to establish peace and good-neighbourly relations with Iraq, as stated in their deliberations behind closed doors with you, your personal representative and other members of the Security Council, do not

reflect the true intentions of the Iranian Government, which has in fact not abandoned its policies of interference in internal affairs and destabilization in the region. This corroborates our previous assertions - repeated in particular during Mr. Jan Eliasson's recent visit to Baghdad - to the effect that Iran's desire to establish peace and good-neighbourly relations with Iraq must be stated overtly and in such a manner as to create the popular climate required in order both to bring about such peace and good-neighbourliness and finally to put an end to Iran's past policy of fanning the flames of war and threatening security and stability in the region.

The aforementioned statements by Iran's Minister for Foreign Affairs, who serves as the head of that country's delegation to the peace negotiations, provides further glaring evidence of the many representations which we have already made in the course of our consultations with you, your personal representative and members of the Security Council. They demonstrate that our conclusions were correct. They confirm that Iran's acceptance of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) did not spring from a deep political conviction of the need for peace but was simply a tactical manoeuvre prompted by the failure of its programme of aggression and expansion against Iraq. They also clearly show the real reasons for the Iranian Government's refusal to commit itself to the direct talks provided for in the agreement of 8 August 1988, which gave rise to the declaration of a cease-fire between the two countries with effect from 20 August 1988, and for the selective approach and the attitude of deception, prevarication and procrastination so far adopted by the Iranian Government with respect to the peace process.

The correctness of these conclusions once again underscores the need to devote attention to the essence of the peace process, which, as you are well aware, is to bring about mutual understanding, in direct talks between the two parties under your auspices, as to the provisions of resolution 598 (1987), and to the measures and sequences required for their implementation, rather than to address only certain details and individual issues, the result of which will be, in the final analysis, a perpetuation of the state of no peace, no war, between the two countries.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/90
S/21098
22 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION
OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR
ASPECTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 January 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Today, 19 January 1990, Mr. Faisal Husseini, one of the prominent Palestinian peace activists and President of the Arab Studies Society, was arrested by the Israeli military occupier. Mr. Husseini was assaulted by Israeli settler Noam Federman as police were taking him to court Friday morning.

It is important to mention that various restrictions have been imposed against Husseini for many years by Israel, the occupying Power, one of which was a town arrest order renewed nine consecutive times from February 1982 to February 1987. He was also placed in administrative detention four times between April 1987 and January 1989. Furthermore, he was given a three-month order early in January 1990 banning him from travelling and most recently came his arrest on 19 January 1990.

Mr. Husseini is a well-known advocate of a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli issue, based upon the establishment of a Palestinian State. His arrest is a clear indication of Israel's disinterest in achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict and is widely considered a

blow to any peace efforts. It is typical Israeli behaviour, namely, to resort to violent and extreme action in resolving issues rather than conceding the fact that the solution to the conflict is a peaceful one.

We urge the international community to take immediate action in order to stop such dangerous actions by Israel, the occupying Power, demanding Mr. Husseini's immediate release and a halt to his systematic harassment.

We should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the
United Nations

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21099
23 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 17 January 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba stating that Mr. Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada has been appointed representative of Cuba on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

90-01699 1453j (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100
24 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

1. Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to submit hereunder the list of items of which the Security Council is currently seized, with references in parentheses to the previous summary statements that have been issued covering consideration of each item.

2. It will be recalled that in the interest of economy the Secretary-General reproduces only once annually the full, up-to-date list of items of which the Security Council is seized. In fulfilment of his responsibility under rule 11, an addendum to the basic list is issued weekly, making reference to those items on which further action has been taken by the Council during the week covered or indicating that there has been no change during that period.

3. In the course of 1989, the Security Council included the following item on the agenda of its 2869th meeting, on 14 June 1989, and concluded its consideration at the same meeting:

> Marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection (see S/20370/Add.23)

4. In the course of 1989, one item listed in the last full summary statement (S/20370) and in previous summary statements was deleted from the list, pursuant to the request contained in a letter dated 15 September 1989 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia and Malaysia to the United Nations. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, therefore removed the following item from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:

> Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/20370, item 49).

5. The last full summary statement (S/20370) was issued on 11 January 1989. The last weekly addendum (S/20370/Add.51) covered developments through 30 December 1989. Since that date, that is during the week ending 6 January 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

6. As at 1 January 1990, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council (see S/7382)

2. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/7382 and S/8981)

3. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/7382)

4. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations (see S/7382)

5. The Egyptian question (see S/7382)

6. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/7382)

7. Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949 (see S/7382)

8. Admission of new Members (see S/7382, S/7564, S/8301, S/8555, S/8815, S/8896, S/9961, S/10121, S/10296, S/10327, S/10351, S/10462, S/10762, S/10770/Add.1, S/10855/Add.25, S/10855/Add.29, S/11185/Add.22, S/11185/Add.23, S/11185/Add.24, S/11185/Add.31, S/11185/Add.32, S/11593/Add.31, S/11593/Add.32, S/11593/Add.33, S/11593/Add.38, S/11593/Add.39, S/11593/Add.41, S/11593/Add.48, S/11935/Add.25, S/11935/Add.33, S/11935/Add.36, S/11935/Add.45, S/11935/Add.46, S/11935/Add.47, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.27, S/12269/Add.29, S/12520/Add.32, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.36, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.30, S/14326/Add.27, S/14326/Add.38, S/14326/Add.45, S/15560/Add.38 and S/16270/Add.7)

9. The Palestine question (see S/7382, S/7441, S/7452, S/7564, S/7570, S/7596 and S/7600)

10. The India-Pakistan question (see S/7382)

11. The Czechoslovak question (see S/7382)

12. The Hyderabad question (see S/7382)

13. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (see S/7382)

14. International control of atomic energy (see S/7382)

15. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/7382)

16. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/7382)

17. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons (see S/7382)

18. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (see S/7382)

19. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

20. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

21. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

22. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China (see S/7382)

23. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 (see S/7382)

24. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations (see S/7382)

25. The situation in Hungary (see S/7382)

26. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (see S/7382)

27. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

28. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/7382)

29. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union" (see S/7382)

30. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959 (see S/7382)

31. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

32. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

33. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

34. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

35. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

36. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba (see S/7382)

37. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia (see S/7382)

38. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (see S/7382)

39. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

40. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

41. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

42. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen (see S/7382)

43. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration (see S/7382, S/10770/Add.13 and S/10770/Add.14)

44. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (see S/7382, S/9878 and S/9890)

45. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

46. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

47. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia (see S/7382)

48. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

49. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

50. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

51. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (see S/7382)

52. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

53. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

54. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382)

55. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7452, S/7458 and S/7468)

56. The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add.24, S/13737/Add.25, S/13737/Add.26, S/13737/Add.33, S/13737/Add.47, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.10, S/14326/Add.11, S/14326/Add.20, S/14326/Add.24, S/14326/Add.28, S/14326/Add.29, S/14326/Add.47, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.8, S/14840/Add.21, S/14840/Add.22, S/14840/Add.23, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.25, S/14840/Add.27, S/14840/Add.30,

S/14840/Add.31, S/14840/Add.32, S/14840/Add.33, S/14840/Add.37, S/14840/Add.42, S/14840/Add.48, S/15560/Add.3, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.29, S/15560/Add.37, S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.45, S/15560/Add.47, S/15560/Add.48, S/16270/Add.6, S/16270/Add.7, S/16270/Add.8, S/16270/Add.15, S/16270/Add.20, S/16270/Add.21, S/16270/Add.34, S/16270/Add.35, S/16270/Add.40, S/16270/Add.47, S/16880/Add.8, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.15, S/16880/Add.20, S/16880/Add.21, S/16880/Add.41, S/16880/Add.46, S/17725/Add.2, S/17725/Add.15, S/17725/Add.21, S/17725/Add.28, S/17725/Add.35, S/17725/Add.38, S/17725/Add.43, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.2, S/18570/Add.21, S/18570/Add.30, S/18570/Add.47, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.3, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.18, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.22 and Corr.1, S/19420/Add.30, S/19420/Add.48, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.4, S/20370/Add.12, S/20370/Add.16, S/20370/Add.21, S/20370/Add.30, S/20370/Add.32, S/20370/Add.37, S/20370/Add.44, S/20370/Add.46, S/20370/Add.47 and S/20370/Add.51)

57. The situation in Namibia (see S/8367, S/8424, S/8428, S/8438, S/8450, S/8468, S/9107, S/9373, S/9382, S/9395, S/9636, S/9898, S/10351, S/10369, S/10375, S/10377, S/10757, S/10770/Add.15, S/10770/Add.16, S/10855/Add.3, S/10855/Add.50, S/11185/Add.50, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.22, S/11935/Add.4, S/11935/Add.35, S/11935/Add.39, S/11935/Add.40, S/11935/Add.41, S/11935/Add.42, S/12520/Add.29, S/12520/Add.38, S/12520/Add.43, S/12520/Add.44, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.48, S/14326/Add.4, S/14326/Add.16, S/14326/Add.17, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.22, S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.43, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.24, S/16880/Add.45, S/18570/Add.14, S/18570/Add.43, S/19420/Add.39, S/20370/Add.2, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.32, S/20370/Add.33, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.43 and S/20370/Add.46)

58. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8367)

59. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8612)

60. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8652)

61. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/8778)

62. Complaint by Zambia (see S/10369, S/10375, S/10855/Add.5, S/10855/Add.10, S/12520/Add.10 and S/13033/Add.46)

63. Letter dated 18 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/9397 and S/9427 and Corr.1)

64. Complaint by Guinea (see S/9577, S/9583, S/10006, S/10028, S/10038, S/10285, S/10301, S/10351 and S/10435)

65. The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter (see S/9837)

66. The situation created by increasing incidents involving hijacking of commercial aircraft (see S/9937)

67. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (see S/10435, S/10462, S/10471 and S/10479)

68. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/10462)

69. Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Council in an African capital (operative para. 2 of General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI)) (see S/10513 and S/10526)

70. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions (see S/10531 and S/10534)

71. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter (see S/10855/Add.11 and S/10855/Add.12)

72. Complaint by Cuba (see S/10855/Add.38)

73. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East (see S/10855/Add.50)

74. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (see S/11185/Add.6, S/11185/Add.7, S/11185/Add.8 and S/11185/Add.21)

75. The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50,

S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.2[illegible], S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22 and S/20370/Add.49)

76. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa (see S/11185/Add.41, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1 and S/11185/Add.43)

77. The situation concerning Western Sahara (see S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.44 and S/19420/Add.38)

78. The situation in Timor (see S/11593/Add.50, S/11593/Add.51, S/11935/Add.15 and S/11935/Add.16)

79. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question (see S/11935/Add.2, S/11935/Add.3, S/11935/Add.4 and S/16880/Add.40)

80. The situation in the Comoros (see S/11935/Add.5)

81. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976 (see S/11935/Add.7)

82. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.12)

83. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola (see S/11935/Add.12 and S/11935/Add.13)

84. The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34 and S/20370/Add.44)

85. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights (see S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.25, S/11935/Add.26, S/12269/Add.43, S/13033/Add.25, S/13033/Add.29, S/13033/Add.33, S/13737/Add.13, S/13737/Add.14 and S/13737/Add.17)

86. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the apartheid régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas (see S/11935/Add.24)

87. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda (see S/11935/Add.27 and S/11935/Add.28)

88. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa (see S/11935/Add.30 and S/13737/Add.14)

89. Complaint by Greece against Turkey (see S/11935/Add.32 and S/11935/Add.34)

90. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa (see S/11935/Add.51, S/12269/Add.21, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.26 and S/17725)

91. Complaint by Benin (see S/12269/Add.6, S/12269/Add.14, S/12269/Add.15 and S/12269/Add.47)

92. The question of South Africa (see S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.43, S/12269/Add.44, S/12269/Add.49, S/12520/Add.4, S/13033/Add.13, S/13033/Add.37, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.5, S/14326/Add.34, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.14, S/14840/Add.38, S/14840/Add.49, S/15560/Add.23, S/16270/Add.1, S/16270/Add.32, S/16270/Add.42, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.29, S/16880/Add.33, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.7, S/19420/Add.9, S/19420/Add.10, S/19420/Add.11, S/19420/Add.24 and S/19420/Add.47)

93. Complaint by Angola against South Africa (see S/12520/Add.17, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.12, S/13033/Add.43, S/13737/Add.25, S/14326/Add.34, S/14326/Add.35, S/15560/Add.50, S/15560/Add.51, S/16270, S/16880/Add.24, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.39, S/16880/Add.40, S/16880/Add.48, S/17725/Add.24, S/18570/Add.46, S/18570/Add.47 and S/18570/Add.51)

94. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/13033/Add.1 and S/13033/Add.2)

95. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council] (see S/13033/Add.7, S/13033/Add.8 and S/13033/Add.10)

96. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/13033/Add.24)

97. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/13033/Add.47 and S/13033/Add.48)

98. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/13033/Add.51, S/13737, S/13737/Add.1 and S/13737/Add.2)

99. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (see S/13737 and S/13737/Add.1)

100. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/13737/Add.35 and S/14326/Add.30)

101. The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40, S/15560/Add.44, S/16270/Add.12, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.16, S/17725/Add.7, S/17725/Add.8, S/17725/Add.11, S/17725/Add.39, S/17725/Add.40, S/17725/Add.51, S/18570/Add.29, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.32, S/19420/Add.34, S/20370/Add.5 and S/20370/Add.38)

102. Complaint by Iraq (see S/14326/Add.23 and S/14326/Add.24)

103. Complaint by Seychelles (see S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.20 and S/14840/Add.21)

104. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/14840/Add.12 and S/14840/Add.13)

105. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/14840/Add.13)

106. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/14840/Add.17)

107. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (see S/14840/Add.20, S/14840/Add.21 and S/14840/Add.22)

108. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.8)

109. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.12, S/15560/Add.13 and S/15560/Add.14)

110. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.12 and S/15560/Add.13)

111. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.19 and S/15560/Add.20)

112. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.31, S/15560/Add.32, S/15560/Add.33 and S/15560/Add.35)

113. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.32 and S/15560/Add.33)

114. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/15560/Add.35, S/15560/Add.36 and S/15560/Add.37)

115. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.37)

116. The situation in Grenada (see S/15560/Add.43)

117. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.4)

118. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.12)

119. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.12 and S/16270/Add.13)

120. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.12 and S/16270/Add.13)

121. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.20 and S/16270/Add.21)

122. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.35)

123. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.40)

124. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.44)

125. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16880/Add.4)

126. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16880/Add.18)

127. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16880/Add.24)

128. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

- Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 568 (1985)

(see S/16880/Add.39)

129. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16880/Add.39)

130. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16880/Add.49)

131. Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16880/Add.50)

132. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.5)

133. The situation in southern Africa (see S/17725/Add.5, S/17725/Add.6 and S/17725/Add.20)

134. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/17725/Add.12 and S/17725/Add.13)

135. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.14 and S/17725/Add.15)

136. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/17725/Add.15 and S/17725/Add.16)

137. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.26)

138. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.30)

139. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.42 and S/17725/Add.43)

140. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.46)

141. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.49)

142. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/19420/Add.7)

143. Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/19420/Add.11)

144. Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/19420/Add.11 and S/19420/Add.12)

145. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/19420/Add.16 and S/19420/Add.17)

146. The situation relating to Afghanistan (see S/19420/Add.44, S/20370/Add.14, S/20370/Add.15 and S/20370/Add.16)

147. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

(see S/19420/Add.51)

148. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/20370 and S/20370/Add.1)

149. Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/20370/Add.16 and S/20370/Add.31)

150. Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29 and S/20370/Add.44)

151. The question of hostage-taking and abduction (see S/20370/Add.30)

152. Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/20370/Add.47 and S/20370/Add.48)

153. The situation in Panama (see S/20370/Add.50)

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Security Council

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29 January 1990

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990.

During the week ending 13 January 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation relating to Afghanistan (see S/19420/Add.44, S/20370/Add.14, S/20370/Add.15 and S/20370/Add.16)

In a letter dated 9 January 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21071), the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 17 of his report to the Security Council of 20 October 1989 (S/20911) submitted pursuant to resolution 622 (1988), and stated that, after consulting the parties to the Geneva accords, on whose behalf he had approached the Security Council in April 1988 to obtain its consent to the deployment of United Nations military personnel in the region, he would be grateful if the contents of his letter would be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that he be informed of the Council's concurrence with the proposal to extend the temporary detachment of military officers to Afghanistan and Pakistan. He stated further that the concurrence of the countries supplying the military personnel had already been secured.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2904th meeting, held on 11 January 1990, on the basis of the letter dated 9 January 1990 from the Secretary-General.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21073) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21073), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 647 (1990).

Resolution 647 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling the letters dated 14 April 1988 (S/19834) and 22 April 1988 (S/19835) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the agreements signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988 on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan,

Recalling also the note by the Secretary-General of 15 February 1989 (S/20465) and his report of 20 October 1989 (S/20911),

Recalling further its resolution 622 (1988) of 31 October 1988,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 January 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/21071),

1. Confirms its agreement to the measures envisaged in the Secretary-General's letter of 9 January 1990 concerning the arrangements for the temporary deployment in Afghanistan and Pakistan of military officers from existing United Nations operations to assist in the mission of good offices for a further period of two months;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of further developments in accordance with the Geneva agreements.

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Security Council

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S/21100/Add.2
2 February 1990

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990.

During the week ending 20 January 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 3 January 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21066), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations referred to the invasion and current occupation of Panama by troops of the United States Government. He said that, in that context and in view, among other things, of the temporary occupation by force of the residence of the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama by those troops on 29 December 1989 and their forced entry into the apartment of two Nicaraguan diplomats on 31 December 1989 and given the possibility that other acts of the same type might occur, Nicaragua requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened on 8 January 1990.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2905th meeting, on 17 January 1990. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Nicaragua, at his request to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/21084), submitted by Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Malaysia and Zaire, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking into account the statements made by the delegations of Nicaragua and the United States on the events that occurred on 29 December 1989, at the residence of the Ambassador of Nicaragua in the Republic of Panama,

Recalling the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and sovereign equality of States,

Considering the obligation of States to respect fully the privileges and immunities granted to diplomatic missions and agents by international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, especially with regard to the inviolability of the premises and residences of diplomatic missions and the immunity, safety and personal integrity of diplomatic agents,

Recalling that The Havana Convention of 20 February 1928, on Diplomatic Officers, provides that "Diplomatic officers shall be inviolate as to their persons, their residence, private or official and their property",

Reaffirming the need to comply with the obligations assumed by States in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, as well as in other international legal instruments, as a contribution to the preservation of international peace and security and friendly relations among States,

Taking note of the letters, dated 4 and 5 January 1990, from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council, regretting the search of the residence of the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Panama by United States military forces, and indicating that the United States has taken steps to prevent the recurrence of such actions,

1. Declares that the serious events that took place are, as has been acknowledged, a violation of the privileges and immunities recognized under international law and codified in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations;

2. Expresses its deep concern over any measure or action that restricts free communication and prevents the functioning of diplomatic missions in Panama in accordance with international law, and calls upon those concerned to take the appropriate steps to avoid the recurrence of such measures or actions;

3. Demands the full respect for the rules of international law that guarantee the immunity of diplomatic officers and the inviolability of the premises of diplomatic missions, an essential condition for the normal development of their activities.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21084) with the following result: the draft resolution received 13 votes in favour, to 1 against (United States of America), with 1 abstention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

Following the voting, the President stated that the Security Council had thus concluded its consideration of the item on its agenda.

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Security Council

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5 February 1990

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990 and S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990.

During the week ending 27 January 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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7 February 1990

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990 and S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990.

During the week ending 3 February 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add.24, S/13737/Add.25, S/13737/Add.26, S/13737/Add.33, S/13737/Add.47, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.10, S/14326/Add.11, S/14326/Add.20, S/14326/Add.24, S/14326/Add.28, S/14326/Add.29, S/14326/Add.47, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.8, S/14840/Add.21, S/14840/Add.22, S/14840/Add.23, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.25, S/14840/Add.27, S/14840/Add.30, S/14840/Add.31, S/14840/Add.32, S/14840/Add.33, S/14840/Add.37, S/14840/Add.42, S/14840/Add.48, S/15560/Add.3, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.29, S/15560/Add.37,

S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.45, S/15560/Add.47, S/15560/Add.48, S/16270/Add.6, S/16270/Add.7, S/16270/Add.8, S/16270/Add.15, S/16270/Add.20, S/16270/Add.21, S/16270/Add.34, S/16270/Add.35, S/16270/Add.40, S/16270/Add.47, S/16880/Add.8, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.15, S/16880/Add.20, S/16880/Add.21, S/16880/Add.41, S/16880/Add.46, S/17725/Add.2, S/17725/Add.15, S/17725/Add.21, S/17725/Add.28, S/17725/Add.35, S/17725/Add.38, S/17725/Add.43, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.2, S/18570/Add.21, S/18570/Add.30, S/18570/Add.47, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.3, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.18, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.22 and Corr.1, S/19420/Add.30, S/19420/Add.48, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.4, S/20370/Add.12, S/20370/Add.16, S/20370/Add.21, S/20370/Add.30, S/20370/Add.32, S/20370/Add.37, S/20370/Add.44, S/20370/Add.46, S/20370/Add.47 and S/20370/Add.51)

At its 2906th meeting, on 31 January 1990, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) covering the period 22 July 1989 to 25 January 1990 (S/21102).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21117) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21117) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 648 (1990).

Resolution 648 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 25 January 1990, 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 11 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 2/

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1990;

1/ S/21102.

2/ S/21074.

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 3/ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

3/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.5
16 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990 and S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990.

During the week ending 10 February 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 2 February 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120), the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened in order to consider the harassment of and armed attack on a Cuban merchant ship in the Gulf of Mexico by a vessel of the Coast Guard of the Government of the United States of America.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2907th meeting, held on 9 February 1990 on the basis of the above request.

The President of the Security Council (Cuba) informed members of his decision to have resort to rule 20 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and to yield the presidential chair, for the purpose of the consideration of the item presently on the Council's agenda, to the representative of the next member in English alphabetical order (Democratic Yemen). The representative of Democratic Yemen took the presidential chair.

90-04008 1361i (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21100/Add.6
22 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 17 February 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21100/Add.7
26 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 24 February 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

90-04869 1514j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21100/Add.8
8 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 3 March 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40, S/15560/Add.44, S/16270/Add.12, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.16, S/17725/Add.7, S/17725/Add.8, S/17725/Add.11, S/17725/Add.39, S/17725/Add.40, S/17725/Add.51, S/18570/Add.29, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.32, S/19420/Add.34, S/20370/Add.5 and S/20370/Add.38)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2908th meeting, held on 27 February 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/21172) on behalf of the Security Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his briefing on Iran/Iraq and on his integrated approach to the format, agenda and time-table for direct talks between the parties aimed at achieving the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987) of the Security Council.
>
> "Accordingly, the Council fully supports the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the holding of appropriately structured direct talks

between both parties under his auspices, for a period of two months and with a specific agenda, the elements of which he outlined to the members of the Council, that he would propose to the parties, on the basis of the concluding observations contained in his report of 22 September 1989.

"The Council calls upon both parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his ongoing efforts, considering that 18 months after the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, resolution 598 (1987) has not yet been fully implemented.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report back to it at the conclusion of this stage of his efforts and to inform it on the results achieved and on the further steps he envisages for the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987) of the Security Council."

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21100/Add.9
12 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 10 March 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

90-06228 1402i (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.10
21 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 17 March 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22 and S/20370/Add.49)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2909th meeting, held on 12 March 1990, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21183).

The President drew attention to the text of the draft resolution (S/21184), prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, and read out corrections to the first preambular paragraph of the English and French texts.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21184) in its corrected form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 649 (1990).

Resolution 649 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 March 1990 (S/21183) on the recent meeting between the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus and on his assessment of the current situation,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Security Council of 22 February 1990 (S/21160) calling upon the leaders of the two communities to demonstrate the necessary goodwill and flexibility and to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the talks will result in a major step forward toward the resolution of the Cyprus problem,

Expressing its regret that, in the more than 25 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem,

Concerned that at the recent meeting in New York it has not been possible to achieve results in arriving at an agreed outline of an overall agreement,

1. Reaffirms in particular its resolution 367 (1975) as well as its support for the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the leaders of the two communities in which they pledged themselves to establish a bi-communal Federal Republic of Cyprus that will safeguard its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment, and exclude union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession;

2. Expresses its full support for the current effort of the Secretary-General in carrying out his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus;

3. Calls upon the leaders of the two communities to pursue their efforts to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a federation that will be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects in line with the present resolution and their 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements, and to co-operate, on an equal footing, with the Secretary-General in completing, in the first instance and on an urgent basis, an outline of an overall agreement, as agreed in June 1989;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices in order to achieve the earliest possible progress and, toward this end, to assist the two communities by making suggestions to facilitate the discussions;

5. Calls on the parties concerned to refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the situation and the current effort;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council in his report due by 31 May 1990 of the progress made in resuming the intensive talks and in developing an agreed outline of an overall agreement in line with the present resolution.

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26 S/20370/Add.34 and S/20370/Add.44)

In a letter dated 12 February 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21139), the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the unlawful Israeli moves to settle the occupied territories, which ran counter to the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 1/ and to the decisions of the United Nations and which were also obstructing peace in the Middle East.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2910th meeting, held on 15 March 1990, on the basis of the above request. The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2911th meeting, held on the same date.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, Jordan and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 2910th meeting, the President drew attention to the request contained in the letter dated 13 March 1990 (S/21191) from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in the debate. He said that the request was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council but that, if it was approved, the Council would be inviting the Head of the Political Department of the PLO to participate, not under rule 37 or rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, but with the same rights of participation as under rule 37.

Following discussion, the Security Council adopted the proposal by 11 votes in favour to 1 against (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 14 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations (S/21193), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Clovis Maksoud.

Notes

1/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/21100/Add.11
26 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 24 March 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

90-07900 1891a (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/21100/Add.12
18 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 31 March 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44 and S/21100/Add.10)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2912th, 2914th and 2915th meetings, between 27 and 30 March 1990. In the course of the meetings, in addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

/...

At the 2912th meeting, on 27 March 1990, in response to the request dated 23 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations (S/21203), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Engin A. Ansay.

Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29 and S/20370/Add.44)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2913th meeting, on 27 March 1990, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (S/21194).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21207), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21207), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 650 (1990).

Resolution 650 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989,

Reiterating its support for the Central American Peace Process and commending the efforts made by the Central American Presidents represented by the agreements they have concluded,

Urging all Parties to comply with their undertakings under the above-mentioned agreements, including in particular the commitments relating to regional security, and reiterating its full support of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in the region,

Noting with appreciation the efforts undertaken to date by the Secretary-General in support of the Central American peace process, including his continuing efforts to promote voluntary demobilization, resettlement and repatriation as reflected in his report to the Security Council of 15 March 1990 (S/21194),

1. Approves the above-mentioned report (S/21194);

2. Decides to authorize, on a contingency basis in accordance with the above-mentioned report, an enlargement of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the addition of armed personnel to its strength in order to enable it to play a part in the voluntary demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments regarding the implementation of this resolution.

The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40, S/15560/Add.44, S/16270/Add.12, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.16, S/17725/Add.7, S/17725/Add.8, S/17725/Add.11, S/17725/Add.39, S/17725/Add.40, S/17725/Add.51, S/18570/Add.29, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.32, S/19420/Add.34, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.38 and S/21100/Add.8)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2916th meeting, on 29 March 1990, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, covering the period 23 September 1989 to 22 March 1990 (S/21200).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21217), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21217), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 651 (1990).

Resolution 651 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989 and 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 22 March 1990, 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Decides:

(a) To call once again upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 598 (1987);

(b) To extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of six months, that is, until 30 September 1990;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

1/ S/21200.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21100/Add.13
19 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 7 April 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

90-10223 1683d (E)

UNITED
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20 April 1990

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990.

During the week ending 14 April 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

90-10380 1962a (E)